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## Reporters

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Our Job Department is complete in every respect.  
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## TERMS CASH.

## Sheltering Stock in Winter.

We provide ourselves with comfortable clothing in winter to ward off the effects of cold. We eat fat meats for the same reason. The more Northern and colder the climate the more of fatty substances are consumed. The Esquimaux drink whale oil. These substances contain much carbon, and carbon produces heat. Farm stock in the winter crave oily grains, as corn, for the reason that they assist in keeping up the animal heat. Is it not poor economy, in view of these facts, to ask a contemporary, to let your cattle, colts, and sheep winter at the lee side of some bleak hill or in the fence corners, when a little time and money expended at odd times would provide them with comfortable stables, or at least warm sheds? The money paid for this will pay for itself each season, to say nothing of the satisfaction of knowing that you have done all in your power to make your farm stock as comfortable as possible.

The farmer knows full well that a plant once sown while young can never after recover to fully develop itself. It is the same with live stock, only in a greater degree. If allowed to stop growing and get thoroughly poor while young, they never, however well fed thereafter, fully recover. Our most successful and most money-making feeders, continue to feed liberally from younglings to maturity. It will make a pig as heavy at ten months old as he would become, under ordinary feeding, in eighteen, and the full-fed steer will be as heavy at three years, as the lighter fed one will be at five.

It takes a certain amount of waste to supply the animal economy, and the waste is in proportion to the length of life. It costs just twice as much to prolong this waste two years as it does one, and more goes to waste in cold weather than in warm, hence the economy of providing warm shelter and plenty of food. Animals so provided will be sleek and healthy, while the others will be gaunt and shivering, and their coats staring. Stablemen understand the economy of keeping fine horses warmly clothed in winter. It is only another name for preventing waste. Too many ordinary farmers fail to see it. Try sheltering your stock one winter and see how you and they like it. A merciful man is merciful to his beast.

## Corn Not an Exhaustive Crop.

It is in accordance with the experience of all our best farmers that corn is the least exhaustive to the soil of all the cereal crops. Why is this? Is it not largely owing to the fact that the soil is kept loose during a large period of the growth of the crop, and being thus kept loose, does it not absorb a large amount of fertilizing matter from the atmosphere? Does it not take in a great amount of ammonia and carbolic acid gas, substances which are necessary ingredients in the growth of vegetation? If this is so, does it not furnish us a hint in regard to growing small grains in rows, eight, twelve or sixteen inches apart, thus enabling the farmer, by means of horse-hoes, to keep the soil stirred during the growth of the crop? We understand that in England the wheat crop is horse-hoe to a large extent, and we know that in that country the average yield of wheat per acre is annually on the increase.

We hope experiments will be made by some of our intelligent farmers, so that practical results may be published, bearing on this matter, in the Agricultural Observer and Reporter. It is by making repeated experiments that nearly all real progress is made in the noble calling of agriculture.

## The Moneyless Man.

The above is the title of a beautifully printed volume of poems by Mr. H. T. Stanton, and for a copy of which we are indebted to the publisher, Mr. H. C. Turnbull, Jr., of Baltimore. Feeling

as we do the deepest interest in the upholding of a great Southern literature, nothing gives us more pleasure than to chronicle the success of a Southern writer, and particularly when that writer is a native of our own State, as is the case in this instance. This volume, which contains not only the celebrated "Moneyless Man," but all of Mr. Stanton's most exquisite and admired poems, is replete with the inspiration of true poetry, and will take no unimportant place in the libraries of persons who can appreciate the truth, the beautiful, and the good in the realm of letters. That this volume is being looked for with much interest will be understood when we say that the first edition of several thousand copies will not be enough to meet orders already given.

In Greece the art of agriculture advanced until in the days of her perfection, it may have been said to have reached perfection. According to Pliny they had fine breeds of horses and cattle, sheep and swine, and many of the implements of industry now in use among us. They ploughed their lands three times with mules and oxen, and sometimes sub-soiled, and often mixed different soils, as sand and clay with it, but invariably manured their lands well before planting.

## The Louisville Ledger.

AFRICAN LION ADVENTURE.  
Extract from a Private Letter.

From the London Field.

It seems that Louisville is at last to have a sound Democratic daily. The new paper will appear on the first of next February and will be entitled the Louisville Ledger. We are promised that it will be edited and controlled by men of ability and men of experience, in every department, and shall, in all respects, be a first-class paper. We haven't a doubt that it will be from all we have learned of the enterprise, and we wish it the success it is sure to attain. We quote from the Prospectus:

"It shall be a Democratic paper; an organ of the Democratic party—State and National—the principles, organization, and regularly constituted candidates of which it will certainly defend and support. Its columns will be open to Democrats as a means of free intercommunication in the proper discussion of measures as well as men. It will devote no space to the consideration of scandalous events, but will be confined to living, practical, vital questions."

What to do with Sheep Fleas.

From the Western Rural.

A considerable amount of vexation has been lost to the sheep-raising in this country by the improper handling, and the carelessness of the shepherds, and that neglect of their sheep-pets, for these will accumulate in greater or less numbers upon the hands of every flock master. Pets are of two classes—known to commence by the respective term "slaughter-pets," or those taken from sheep killed for their meat, and "unmaimed-pets," or those from sheep dying from natural causes, accidents, ravages of dogs, etc. Slaughter-pets see the most valuable for several reasons. They are generally larger, and freer from the cuts and blisters; but their enhanced price is as much owing to their manipulation after as their condition at the time of removal. The butchers who daily handle from half a dozen to one hundred pets, find it to their interest to put them into the best possible condition, and those flock masters who will try the experiment will find it equally advantageous. To those we will offer a few suggestions.

Remove the pet from the sheep as soon as possible after death, as every hour it remains on the animal damages its leather properties. We have also found that those pets sell best that have the feet and legs as high as the knee-left on them. I inquire as to the cause of this, we were informed that this was the style in which butchers' pets were usually sold, and that dealers like them best in this way. We strongly incline to the suspicion that the temptation to grade the best class of maimed-pets with those expected to bring a higher price is not always successfully resisted by speculators and dealers in this kind of property. Avoid cutting or tearing the skin, and keep as free from particles of flesh or fat as possible. Lay it upon the bare board and sprinkle it liberally with salt, and if the time can be spared, rub the salt well in with the hand. Fold the skin with the flesh-side in, and lay it away where it will not be molested by dogs, cats or other animals. The skin accumulates, if the weather is not very warm, one pet can be laid upon the other and very little room will be required for their storage. In about two weeks they will be sufficiently seasoned, and ready to hang up for drying. If bright, dry weather, but a few days in the sun will be required. When dry, they are ready for shipment to market, or can be piled, or, what is better, hung in some dry place to await the coming of a buyer.

I dropped my gun, threw my cap in his face, and ran as hard as I could for the ravine. When I had arrived within about thirty yards I tried to go down on my belly and get a steady rest to make sure of him, but he suddenly turned and bolted after the hounds. I fired, but saw no result. I then ran up to my right to where the others were, and saw a fine old lion walking down toward me. I broke his hind leg with one barrel and loosed the other at his heart, when he came round and lay down about ten yards below me. I had only the two cartridges left in my gun, and could not make out till I got a good deal nearer, as the sun was just behind him, and his head looked like a lot of tangled grass or leaves. He came towards me, and the hounds bolted towards the ravine. When I had arrived within about thirty yards I tried to go down on my belly and get a steady rest to make sure of him, but he suddenly turned and bolted after the hounds. I fired, but saw no result. 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# Observer & Reporter

GEORGE W. RANCK, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY., JANUARY 4, 1871.

## The Big Sandy Railroad.

Although there is a little game of "now you see it, and now you don't" going on about the Big Sandy Railroad, we believe it will yet be built as certain as that Lexington exists. We must have it; and what we must have we will have. Our City Councilmen, for reasons which they deem just and valid, have declined the application of the Elizabethan, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company for the \$250,000 subscription of Lexington to the stock capital of said road. As there is a wide difference of opinion as to the propriety of the Council's action, we publish to-day the whole proceedings in regard to it that all may have a fair chance to rightly weigh the whole subject and make up a fair opinion. In the meanwhile, as we know how large a share of public interest will be exhibited in this exceedingly important matter, and how much it will be discussed in the papers, we will take a little rest that we may be able to go through the sieve. We are for that road, and so is Lexington and Fayette county.

## How Is This?

Hon. Cassius M. Clay made a speech in Richmond, Kentucky, last Monday, in which he took strong and decided grounds against Grant and the present administration; unqualifiedly favored universal amnesty and advised the negroes that if they would be prosperous and happy, they must stand by their late masters and cease to act upon the ridiculous and totally unfounded hope of ever being their social equals. When a man like Mr. Clay, with all the peculiar political tenets that he has held for so long, takes the stand that he has taken, it affords one of the most significant signs of the times, and still further confirms the rapidly growing opinion that the days of Radicalism are numbered. Mr. Clay seeing at last, that the course of the Radical party is certain if persevered in, to entirely ruin the country, lifts his voice against it, and no little credit is due him for it; but his decided and manly expressions will fall like a wet blanket upon the Radicals of Kentucky, who had been confidently expecting him to stomp the State in their behalf. They had better profit by his example, and reassert their manhood and their dignity before it is eternally too late.

## Tripodal.

The Lexington newspapers are always furnishing the public with something fresh. Mr. Owles Goodloe, who has conducted the editorial department of the Statesman with so much ability, has retired from the health-destroying duties of the tripod, to give place to Col. Wm. Cassius Goodloe and Mr. L. P. Tarleton, Jr. Our best wishes go with the retiring editor. May the fearful cry of "copy!" never again greet his ears. "May he live long and prosper!" We extend the heartiest compliments of the season to his successors, and wish that they also may "live long and prosper." May they enjoy all that peace and quiet and charming indolence which belongs so abundantly and peculiarly to the editorial position. May good angels watch over them, give them success and greatly improve their politics, is the sincere wish of the Observer.

## Another Valuable Letter.

How much interest the farmers throughout the country are taking in the Agricultural Observer and Reporter, may be inferred from the number of interesting and instructive letters we are constantly receiving from them. We hope they will keep the good practice up and continue to let us hear from them, for the Observer is what it professes to be, the farmers' friend and the farmers' organ. To-day we receive the first of a short series of valuable letters from the pen of that experienced Kentucky cattle-raiser and able writer, John Allen Gano, Sr., which will be read with both profit and pleasure.

## The Crop Report.

We clip a few interesting facts from the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture. In regard to corn, the estimates of product for the past years, have rarely indicated a very near approach to a full crop. From a preliminary calculation on local returns from seven hundred and forty-nine counties, the product of this year is made to exceed 1,100,000,000. This would give about twenty-eight bushels per acre this year upon the assumed acreage, 36,000,000, against twenty-three and a half bushels upon a little more than 37,000,000 acres last year. Returns indicate a larger product of sorghum than last year.

The tobacco crop is comparatively large, and the estimate of the year will aggregate, at least, 300,000,000 pounds.

They hay crop is less in quantity than that of 1869 by about 15 per cent. The estimate will go above 20,000,000 tons, which is little more than the product of 1869. The quality is superior to such a degree as nearly to make good the loss in quantity. The production of the year in potatoes is little more than four-fifths of the preceding, and the aggregate estimate will not vary much from the total number of bushels in 1869—111,000,000, which will afford to each inhabitant four-fifths

of the supply of the year. The sweet potato crop has been a large one, nearly every State showing a more than average yield. Buckwheat is a somewhat smaller crop than the preceding one, the loss being in the New England and Middle States. The flax crop will average rather better than last year. Accounts of fall sown wheat and rye are generally favorable. The condition of wheat at this date is somewhat above the average.

What a blessing the completion of the Mount Cenis Tunnel will be to section-hungry people. They will ride over it. An eight miles ride through the heart of the Alps, in utter darkness, or darkness so nearly inter that it will be darkness visible, will be rather a gloomy and disagreeable journey, but thousands of people from all parts of the world will go to experience it, just as soon as it will be open. We will try "the latest thing out," or die in the attempt.

Advices from Georgia state that Attorney-General Akerman has fled to the Mountains of Hespidam, where the lion roareth and the whangdoodle mourneth over the defeat of his first born (the Election bill); but that Senator Cameron is on his way to Washington with his pockets full of affidavits to induce Congress to upset the great Democratic victory.

## THE SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

### A Distinct and Original Race—How to Preserve Its Purity and Vigor.

(To the Editor of the Observer and Reporter.)

In view of the widely extended interest in this noble and valuable race of cattle, the rapidity with which they have established themselves in many of the States of the Union, as superior to all other, the writer has concluded it might not be amiss to prepare for the press a few papers with reference to this highly prized breed of cattle. My chief objects shall be to vindicate their claim to a high antiquity as a distinct and superior race; to show their peculiarities and chief excellencies; then to consider how these may be best secured in order to its perpetuation and highest improvement. If I can in a good measure succeed in this, I shall afford to all a sure test of pedigrees by which they may be greatly secured against impostures. To remove some prejudice at the outset, should any exist, and to secure a fair and candid consideration of the facts and figures I shall present, I will here assert: Were I to assert the very great antiquity, the peculiarity, distinctness and superiority of the Caucasian race of men, would my readers weigh my facts and proofs unkindly? Certainly not. But to one subject; and first, of the great antiquity and well-authenticated superiority of the Short-Horns.

Deriving our American short-horns from the British Isles, we must go to the history of cattle of this remarkable breed, as given by her writers, in order to reach as far as we may in the distant past for our knowledge of them. Youatt, an English writer of celebrity, informs us on the 19th page of his work that the various breeds of British cattle have been very conveniently classed, according to the comparative size of the horns, into long-horns from Lancashire; the short-horns from East York originally; the middle-horns, not derived from a mixture of the two preceding, but a distinct and valuable breed inhabiting principally the North of Devon, &c. The Alderman, with her crumpled horn, is found on the Southern coast. And "the polled or hornless cattle prevail in Suffolk and Norfolk, and in Galloway whence they were first derived, and hence their name."

The same writer, on page 226 of the same work, thus writes: "From the earliest periods, as to which we have any accounts of our breeds of cattle, the counties of Durham and York have been celebrated for their short-horns, but principally in the first instance on account of their reputation as extraordinary milkers."

The author of the American Farmers' Encyclopedia, referring to the same source of information, says on page 291 under the head of "The Short-Horns": "Durham and Yorkshire have for ages been celebrated for a breed of these possessing extraordinary value as milkers."

A well-informed American writer tells us: "The short-horns as a race, distinct in their character of excellence and individuality, are as ancient as any breed of cattle now existing in England." (Vol. I, Am. Herd Book, page 35.) On the next page (36) he continues: "To the banks of the river Tees, separating the counties of Durham and York, reference is to be had for an account of the originals of the improved short-horns. There in 1740 existed a breed of cattle, for a description of which the author (Mr. H. Berry) is indebted to an old and celebrated breeder, in color resembling what is called the improved breed of the present day, except that the fashionable roan was not quite so prevalent. They are described in general character also, to have differed very little from their descendants. Possessing a fine yellow tush, good hair, light oifal, particularly wide carcasses and deep forequarters, they also justly celebrated for extraordinary proof (tallow) when slaughtered."

The oldest stove probably in the United States is the one which warms the hall of Virginia's Capitol, in Richmond. It was made in England and sent to Richmond in 1770, and warmed the House of Burgesses for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has been for thirty years. It has survived three British monarchs; has been contemporaneous with three monarchies, two republics and two imperial governments of France.

A Salem man sold a piece of land long since to the Eastern railroad for a free pass for life over the road and all its branches, for himself and brother and their wives, and the investment proved a most profitable one to him.

Wheat accumulates on the line of the Southern Missouri railroad much faster than it can be transported. It is estimated that there are 1,500,000 bushels awaiting shipment in the different towns along the line.

## CARRIERS' ADDRESS.

JANUARY 1, 1871.

IN the January Number of The *Advertiser*, the line has been broken! In his honor the grand festal hall is open—from midnight till morning—that the Poet, the Peasant, the Priest, the Monarch, the Sage, and the Seer may bring "gold and myrrh and frankincense." Rich offerings to the young Yeat.

II.

H! H! hasty hither, Spirit of Beauty! Oh! come to me, Spirit of Song! Draw me, O! me, to thy Melody; Sweet Love, and Sweetest Joy, bring along: Bring with you fresh flowers of fancy, As fair as the snow-flakes that fall; Come deck me with jewels and graces, For I go to thy banqueting hall.

III.

All things that have grandeur and glory— All words full of music and light— All thoughts rich in sweetness and pathos, I would have for this banquet to-night. An exquisite crystalline chalice, I will bring with the soul's richest wine, And dissolve, in my draught to the Prince, A pearl that would make me divin!

IV.

THE music of echoes and fountains— The music of birds and of streams, I would wake, in Time's mirthful temple, As sweet as such sounds in my dreams. I would sing with the breath of the south-wind, As it sweeps o'er some redmont lea. Or borrow the song of the shell, as I sighs for its home by the sea.

V.

WOULD sing in such minstrel-like measure As the stars, on that marvelous morn When the work of Creation was finished And Time, of Men, born. For anthems of rapture must ring there; The deep sound the dirges of death; The gladdest and saddest emotions Must mingle, mirth, in, breath, in a breath.

VI.

ND touching traditions are told Of a long, vanished Year, The tales of the last I would gather, And trace them all out with a tear.

VII.

FRIST I'd call of the beautiful Rhine-land, Its heart pierced, and drained of rich blood. Softly sighs the fair face of France, Stained crimson beneath the dark flood: Then turning to Italy's borders— Sweet "child of the sun and the sea" With heart and voice joined in a chorus— Shout—Thank God! the long-fretted is free!

VIII.

ET out! and wail my woes! And bared my limb, the wretched one— The bluest names of DICKENS and LXX? Oh! names rich in honor and glory— Oh! names to their nations so dear— Their fate shall go down to all ages— Their worth e'er be told with a tale!

IX.

FOR both, with a Christ-like compassion, Worked well for the World's greatest weak. Each strove, with the strength of his manhood, Its wrongs, woes, and wounds to heal! The Pen, with its "Mystery" unrolled, Shall steady speak from the grave; The Sword, with its history unclouded, Ever tell of the noble and brave!

X.

TO the Infinite God of all good My soul would ascend in a prayer, Bearing back the sweet bough of His grace; To all sadly numbered with care. The weary and desolate heart— With tender words, bold—beginning, The happy, the free and light-hearted— Meet gladly and greet with a smile!

XI.

THUS, telling the tales of the Old Year, And crowning the New Year with song, Would I go to Time's mystical temple, And join with the worshipful throng. Then come to me, Spirit of Beauty! Oh, Men! try, with Music's smile, Come deck me with jewels and graces Ere I go to the hall of delight.

XII.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A Slut liver-colored and white, A liberal reward will be given for her recovery, Up to \$100.00. J. H. COLEMAN, Jan. 1, 1871.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—HORSE.—From the same subscriber, on Newmarket Newton, on the Croydon side, on New-Year's night, a large, light iron-gray mare with dock tail and mane. Any one bringing her to me will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES COLEMAN, Jan. 1, 1871.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—HEIFER.—From the subscriber, on the corner of Shot and Jefferson streets, Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, a red and white heifer, standing about four feet high, a short tail, beginning to bag, and is three years old. Their worth e'er be told with a tale!

NOAH GRAVES, Jan. 1, 1871.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A colt, a bay, half-face, with three white toes, and short tail, belonging to Mr. Karsner, a residence. Also, a bay mare escaped at the same time with the horse. A liberal reward will be paid for information concerning her, or for her return, or for information that she is dead. Any one bringing her to me can be left at Karsner's Stable on Lexington street. JAS. STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A colt, a bay, half-face, with three white toes, and short tail, belonging to Mr. Karsner, a residence. Also, a bay mare escaped at the same time with the horse. A liberal reward will be paid for information concerning her, or for her return, or for information that she is dead. Any one bringing her to me can be left at Karsner's Stable on Lexington street. JAS. STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A colt, a bay, half-face, with three white toes, and short tail, belonging to Mr. Karsner, a residence. Also, a bay mare escaped at the same time with the horse. 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That the farmers of the West can raise three times as many bushels of oats to the acre, as they now do, by sowing the Ransdell seed. It is also satisfactorily demonstrated that the straw of this grain is as good, if not better, than best hay for feed.

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have voluntarily testified to these facts, and endorsed our efforts to increase the product and the profits of the farmers of the country.

**Forty-Five First Premiums**

have been awarded our grain for largest yield and best quality. Among the letters received from those who recommend our seed, we find over three hundred are from Ministers of the Gospel; forty-eight from Judges, and twenty-four from Congressmen.

**Over One Thousand Editors**

have endorsed our grain through the columns of their papers. We regard with pride the success that has attended our efforts in the past, and especially do we prize the overwhelming endorsement given to us by the editors of the most prominent journals throughout the country and the world, and the soil everywhere. As farmers we know how to appreciate this distinction, enhanced as it is by the prestige of the editors whom we may have deserved, and yet we are bound to say that we have deserved, that our grain has been the best in the world. It might properly be expected that at this time we should make some reference to that disposition, which is so general among persons of all classes, to oppose the new laws of importation, and which have given us the benefit of their most edifying efforts, but we can afford to let them stand in silence, for we have done our duty, and have made for ourselves. We take pleasure in announcing that we have again returned to the West, and have permanently established our principal office in Lexington, Ky., and are now in a position to do other prominent work, for the purpose of supplying the piano-seed of the Ransdell Norway Oats, and we will be willing to follow for the next two years. Our goods will be protected by a registered trade mark and warrant. We ask every owner of a piano to write to us for our new paper, or Norway Oats, sent free. Price per bushel, half bushel, \$5 per bushel.

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**CHICAGO**

**THE BOYD**

**BREECH-LOADING ARMS.**

**T**HE Boyd Breech-Loading Arms Company invite the attention and examination of the Boyd & Tyler.

**Tuesday, April 11.**

Hurdle Race, two miles, over eight hurdles; Club purse \$250.

SAME DAY.—Club purse \$500; one and a quarter miles.

SAME DAY.—Club purse \$1,250; two miles.

SAME DAY.—Club purse \$300; mile heats.

**Wednesday, Ap. 12.**

Annual Metairie Stake for two-year-olds, to carry three-year-old weights; one mile; five or more to the stake; two miles; \$1,000 added; second horse to receive \$200; third horse to save stake. To close 1st January, 1871.

SAME DAY.—Club purse \$700; two miles.

SAME DAY.—Club purse \$300; mile heats.

**Thursday, April 13.**

Club purse \$800; two and a half miles.

SAME DAY.—Annual Metairie Stake for three years old; \$25 entrances, plus \$5; five or more to the stake; two miles; \$1,000 added; second horse to receive \$200; third horse to save stake. To close 1st January, 1871.

SAME DAY.—Club purse \$700; two miles.

SAME DAY.—Club purse \$300; three-quarters of a mile.

**Friday, April 14.**

Club purse \$500; Hurdle Race, one mile, four hurdles.

SAME DAY.—Club purse \$400; two miles.

SAME DAY.—Club purse \$500; mile heats; for horses to receive not won during the meeting.

SAME DAY.—Club purse \$400; one mile; for beaten horses.

**Saturday, April 15.**

Club purse \$2,500; four mile heats.

N. B.—In all Club purses, entrance fee, ten per cent will go to second horses; the purse due date from 1st May.

DUNCAN J. KENNER,  
President Metairie Association

19-25

NEW ORLEANS, President.

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